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The aggressive campaign against kulak and alien propaganda has also been carried out with considerable success. The peace campaign has furnished the agitators with a powerful propaganda weapon. The entire campaign was based on the program of the Communist Party.

However, the second part of the campaign, between threshing time and delivery operations, has distinctly fallen off and lacked intensity, flexibility, and unity. This collapse gave kulak elements a welcome opportunity for action in many okoliyas, such as Vratsa, Stalin, Ruse, Gorna Oryakhovitsa, and some others. Instead of fighting these tendencies, some Fatherland Front organizations identified themselves with them. In many villages of Gorna Oryakhovitsa and Tolbukhin okoliyas, the organization called meetings to reduce state delivery quotas.

Generally speaking, the plans of the okrug and okoliya committees of the Fatherland Front were established only on a theoretical basis, and nobody cared to check their actual fulfillment. As a result of these failures in the second part of the campaign, the main objective of the Fatherland Front, to act as an intermediary between the party and the masses, has been forfeited. Many Fatherland Front organs even acted as mouthpieces of hostile and subversive elements, while the organization remained entirely passive. Such attitudes and actions must be severely condemned.

At the end of his speech, Kozovski again emphasized that the weakest point of the organization lies in its failure to influence and direct non-Communist groups.

The final conclusions reached at the meeting included the following points:

1. The Fatherland Front is still failing to gain the support of the rural population and especially of the women. It should therefore turn its attention to the rural areas, because although it boasts one million members, half of them are Communists and members of the Bulgarian Agricultural Union.
2. The Fatherland Front must stop copying the methods of the Communist Party and establish its own program and methods, which will encourage the enrollment of all working people.
3. The Fatherland Front must be aware at all times that its main objective consists in transmitting to the masses and implementing among them the directives of the Communist Party and the government. This activity must be supported by effective propaganda, especially during important agricultural campaigns.
4. The okrug and okoliya committees of the Fatherland must be reinforced by the inclusion of experienced and reliable people from non-Communist groups and especially women.
5. During the campaign, a number of supervisors have demonstrated their incompetence and weakness. Strict supervision of the fulfillment of every assignment throughout the entire organization, from top to bottom, must be provided. Responsibility for nonfulfillment must be strictly established and penalized.
6. The permanent bureau of the Fatherland Front has also revealed many shortcomings. To correct the latter, efficient, prompt, and flexible leadership, able to furnish support to the subordinate organs, must be established.

The most important present assignments of the Fatherland Front will be the following:

1. To assist the people's soviets in the fall deep-plowing and afforestation campaigns.

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2. To conduct an educational campaign for the study and analysis of Chervenkov's report at the October Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party for the strengthening of Farm Workers' Cooperatives.

3. To improve and implement political education in all its various forms among the members of the organization during the winter school term.

4. To increase the number of outside collaborators in okoliya committees and give stronger support to rural organizations. In this regard, the city organizations will direct the rural units.

5. To take all measures necessary to incorporate the members of the former Bulgarian Women's Union.

6. To send in financial and organizational reports to the National Council of the Fatherland Front before the end of the year.

HTTS LEADERSHIP OF FARM WORKERS' CO-OPS -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 30 Nov 50

The number of TKZS (Farm Workers' Cooperatives) has at present reached 2,560. They include 45 percent of all farms and 42 percent of the arable land in the country.

The party organization is the main promoter of all TKZS activities and is responsible for the proper fulfillment of agricultural campaigns. On the other hand, party work in TKZS must rely to a great extent on the support of the Dimitrov Youth Association.

It has been noted that many party organizations are not sufficiently familiar with agricultural and production problems and often fail to recognize the economic and political importance of these problems. The party organization in the TKZS, like any other party organization in production enterprises, is entitled to supervise the administration council in all matters concerning the farms. The party organization must also see that its policies are actively supported by the administration council and the members, but, nonetheless, no question should be decided without the approval of the general assembly of cooperative members. The party organization should always be careful to maintain democratic rules in the cooperatives.

The latter principle is being grossly disregarded by some party organizations which exercise arbitrary control over administration councils. For example, the party organization bureau in Opaka village, Plovdiv Okoliya, independently settled every problem concerning the cooperative and merely informed the administration council of its decisions, without giving the council any chance to discuss the problem. In Novachene village, Nikopol Okoliya, the party organization ordered administrative penalties for two cooperative members for violations of work discipline, and merely informed the TKZS council of this order by letter.

An essential condition of successful party control in TKZS is the proper distribution of party members throughout every work sector, and especially in the difficult work sectors. The Communists must lead and encourage all the members of the cooperative by their personal example.

A further shortcoming of some party organizations is their inadequate knowledge of politics and the class struggle. As a result, many organizations have done nothing to prevent the infiltration of kulak elements into the TKZS. On the other hand, the organizations have failed to show the proper consideration for poor and middle peasants who wish to join the cooperatives. For example, 27 poor and middle peasants in Nadarevo village, Turgovishte Okoliya, who owned small plots of 15-20 decares, were turned away by the local TKZS when

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they applied for membership. In Voden village, Elkhovo Okoliya, 80 poor and middle peasants were turned down by the TKZS on the excuse that they did not have enough livestock, equipment, seed, etc. The successful activity of party organizations obviously requires better ideological and political education of party members and non-Communist cooperative members. It is most important in this regard that intensive educational campaigns be started among cooperative members and individual farmers.

CRITICIZE CENTRAL COOPERATIVE UNION -- Sofia Izgrev, 1 Dec 50

The recent plenary meeting of the administration board of the Central Cooperative Union has revealed many shortcomings in the organization. Purchasing and trading plans have not been fulfilled. Deliveries of milk, potatoes, vegetables, apples, and leather, the purchase of surplus products at free-market prices, and retail-trade operations have been lagging to the extent of disrupting the plans.

The Rayon Cooperative Unions, the cooperative members and the management of the Central Cooperative Union have been guided by the worst kind of bureaucratic policy. Whereas the higher units resigned themselves to a defeatist attitude, the subordinate organs showed a complete lack of initiative and merely waited for the producers to come and offer their wares. The work was characterized by chaotic conditions and total lack of planning. The supervisors limited themselves to writing reports and making resolutions.

The plenary meeting decided to dismiss various guilty officials, but that measure will not suffice to improve the work. According to Minister of Agriculture Titko Chernokolev, the main purpose of the organization, the establishment of a close connection between the rural and industrial areas, has failed completely.

The population is entitled to expect a radical improvement of supply conditions which would do away with the ration system and establish a single-price policy. The fulfillment of these expectations mainly depends on the future work of the Central Cooperative Union.

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